The Hearing.

The Hearing.

It was after 10 o'clock before the hearing began. The three magistrates then entered the room and seated themselves upon the bench. 'Squire Friend in the middle and 'Squire Lewis and 'Squire Thomas on either side. The Tuckahoe magistrate acted as spokesman for the thigee. The attendance at the outset was large, as county audiences go, and the very liveliest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Under a question from the court, the Commonwealth announced that it had agreed to take up the Todd cases first. Before the indictments were read, however, permission was given for a sintenent in connection with the case of Senator Julian Bryant, whose attorney was present. By virtue of his position in the Legislature the senator was in reality immune from arrest, but he submitted to a triel, provided the court would fix upon a time that would not conflict with his duties in the Senate. The magistrates readily agreed to this, and set the hearing for Wednesday morning of next week, at 10 o'clock.

The First Case.

The First Case.

The first case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. Walter J. Todd. charged with giving \$10 to one John Rutherford, with the intent and purpose of influencing his yote.

A demurrer to the indictment was promptly made by the attorneys for the accused and both Mr. O'Flaherty and Mr. Coalter spoke, each citing grounds for the demurrer. These grounds were in brief, that the indictment showed an error in stating that the primary election was held under statutory provision of 1500, when, in reality, the law governing the election was enacted in 1508; that the Barksdale law, under which the prand jury acted, was constitutional, but not vat in effect; that the indictment does not show upon its face in which district in the county the charged offense prand Jury acted, was constituted but not yet in effect; that the indictment does not show upon its face in which district in the county the charged offense was committed, which inclusion is required by law; and that, finally, the grand jury had no right to bring in an indictment under the Barksdale law. Particular stress was laid upon this latter point. Mr. O'Flaherty introduced authorities to show that the law authoriting grand juries to take cognizance of grand juries stated specifically that the indictments or presentments could touch only such offenses as constituted misdemensors before March, 1898. Violations of the Barksdale law did not constitute a misdemeanor before 1896, because there was no Barksdale law did not constitute a misdemeanor no such law unless the law provided for such action, and the Barksdale law included no clause to this effect.

Mr. Sands Replies.

In behalf of the Commonweath Mr. Sands made a strong counter argument, in which he took up the objections seriatim and disposed of them. He declared in which he took up the objections seriatim and disposed of them. He declared
that the Indication in the indictment of
law under which the primary was held
was absolutely immaterial and might have
bee nieft out entirely. The question about
the district in which the offence was committed was of a like immaterial character. The law upon this point was directory in its nature entirely, and was
altogether a matter of ministerial arrangement. Any magistrate in the county could pass upon the charges alteged.
The Commonwealth touched lightly upon
the question of whether or not the Barksdale law was in effect. In this connection it cited the opinion of the AttornoyGeneral, whose decision was in favor of
the law. In reference to the last pointthe right of the grand jury to indict under the act—Mr. Sands said that the law
came within the general class of misdemeanors referred to as "before March,
1896," and was, therefore, recognizable
by the grand jury. By way of conclusion
Mr. Sands declared the series of objections to be trivial in ther nature. He
ridiculted the idea of a "demurer" to an
indictment that was under the law, of the
same force and effect as a warrant. There
might be a motion to "quash" a warrant or to alter the face of it, but it was might be a motion to "quash" a war-rant or to alter the face of it, but it was not quite the usual thing to "demur"

The argument proceeded, and the de-fense spoke again, emphasizing the points it had alrendy made. Particular attention was now given to the fact that the indict-ment did not set forth the district in which the violation was alleged to have been committeed. The gentlemen asked that the indictment be dismissed.

Indictments Quashed.

After a brief consultation the magis-trates returned and announced their de-cksion, which was in effect that the in-dictment should be quashed. The an-nouncement was made farther, however, to the effect that a bench warrant would be issued instead, which process merely

be issued instead, which process merely changed the matter to another form. While no detailed statement was made from the bench, it is gathered that the magistrates did not touch upon the question of whether or not the law was in effect. They sustained the other three objections named in the demurrer, however. The most important of these was in reference the the right of the grand tury to inence to the righ tof the grand jury to in-dict under the Barksdale law. The judges were unanimously of the opinion that the

ence to the right for the grain Jury to impered the under the Barksdale law. The judges were unanimously of the opinion that the jury possessed no such right, and hence the presentments of the body were void. The magistrates alone had authority to act through warrants regularly drawn. All ten indictments wer eaffected by this decision, and it a necessary to issue ten bench warrants to cover all the cases. The ruling of the three magistrates is one of vital importance, as involving a new point and a new defect in connection with the much-discussed Barksdale law. A bit of history will make this clear. Prior to 1855 the County Court possessed the right of trial of misdemeanors. In 1855 and 1896 this right was taken away and given entirely into the hands of the magistrates. The grand jury could then no longer indict for misdemeanors was restored to the County Court. The grand jury was at this time empowered to indict for any offense that prior to March, 1856, had constituted a misdemeanor. But the Barksdale law is a thing that has sprung up since 1996. In order to be included among the indictable offenses a provision to this effect would have to be embodied in the law. This provision is conspicuously lacking. Hence, the grand jury cannot touch the matter, unless the law is changed. "And the magistrates are the sole custodians of the low. This, in a very large degree, restricts any investigation of elections. The provers of a grand jury are nuch broader than those of a magistrate and its investigation is less confined and more aweliespiring to the populace as a whole.

Warrants Issued.

As soon as the decision of the witnesses

As soon as the decision of the magistrates was announced the witnesses named in the ten indictments were called and were examined on the issuance of bench warrants. Evidence was taken in all the cases. Two warrants were then itsued against Todd, and they were served upon the spot. The Rutheford warrant was then called for trial, and Rutherford bench warrant was then called for trial. The warrant was then called for trial and Ruther warrant was then called for trial. The warrant wa



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rant charged that "the said Todd did give to him, the said Rutherford, a certain sum of money, to-wit, the sum of \$10\$, to be used by him, the said John Rutheford, to influence voters in behalf of the candidace and election of him, the said W. J. Todd."

Rutheford stated that during the month of August—one Saturday night during the latter part of the month—he attended a political meeting at Seven Pines. Ho wasn't much interested in it all, but simply wanted to see what "these Henrico politics" looked like. It was rather dull at Seven-Rines in way of "tavern" business that night, and Rutherford and a friend, by name, Perkinson, went off a few feet and sat upon a wood-pile. Todd came along and Rutherford spoke to him. The candidate drew him to one side, and after a brief conversation, Mr. Todd handed him something and told him to use it "to the best advantage." Rutherford, says 'he coised his, hand up and tried to keep anybody from knowing what had happened. His friend, Perkinson, had seen, however, and insisted on knowing what Rutherford had. They went over to the light and looked into Rutherford's hand. There was a \$10 bill there. The two came to Richmond, got the money changed, and divided up, each

went over to the light and looked into Rutherford's hand. There was a \$10 bill there. The two came to Richmond, got the money changed, and divided up, each taking \$5. On election day Rutherford drove to the polls in Brauer's buggy and voted for Todd.

The cross-examination of the witness was something flerce. The attorneys were tunable to do much with him, however. His replies were of the brimstone sort, and the court had to call him to order several times. He turned the laugh on the lawyers once or twice. He impressed upon the court that he was losing "valuable time in all this Henrico mess." He said some of the questions were foolish and didn't require an answer. He said finally that he was drawn into the case unwillingly, and that as "man to man" he really liked Mr. Todd pretty well.

When Rutherford left the stand Waiter

man" he really liked Mr. Todd pretty well.

When Rutherford left the stand Walter Perkinson was sworn. He substantiated all the important statements made by Rutherford. There were some discrepancies—Perkinson had seen more than the other or less—but in the main the accounts tailled. Rutherford had no money but fifty cents when he left Richmond for Seven Pines; Todd saw him there and Rutherford suddenly had \$10; Perkinson says he got \$5 of the money. The Commonwealth closed its case with this testimony.

Mr. Todd on the Stand.

The defense opened with the testimony of Mr. Todd bimself. He stated in a few sentences that there was not one word of truth in what had just been said on the stand. He had never seen Rutherford or Perkinson in his life until they were pointed out to him yesterday. He didn't know there were any such people on earth. The witness admitted that he was at Seyen Pines on the alght in question. He had gone there from Shumaker's, where voters had been registered during the day, and had, perhaps, two or three dollars in his pocket. He paid a visit to the much-discussed woodpile, but went there to talk with Mr. Joe Heindle and another man. He didn't see Rutherford or Perkinson, and never gave either of them a cent in his life.

The cross-examination of Mr. Todd amounted to nothing, and the court adjourned twenty minutes, with a view to getting Mr. Heindle, if possible. It was not possible, and the argument began. Mr. Todd on the Stand.

The Argument.

The Argument.

The Commonwealth opened with an eloquent and able, though brief, speech, in which the case was presented as one involving a question of veracity, to be decided between Mr. Todd and the two witnesses. Perkinson and Rutherford. Mr. Sands declared that truth was stamped upon the faces of the two witnesses. He defled and challenged the defense to show that falsehood was written between the lines.

Both Mr. Coniter and Mr. O'Flaherfy spoke, and both admitted that the case had resolved itself into one of veracity. They drew attention to certain discrepancies in the statements of the two witnesses, and called like attention to the eleurness and costitiveness of Mr. Todd's testimony. They declared it to be ridiculous to think that a sensible man would, on a "dark" night, when he didn't know his man, and in the presence of another man, whom he didn't know is man, and in the presence of another man, whom he didn't know is man, and in the presence of another man, whom he didn't know is man, and in the presence of another man, whom he didn't know is man, and in the presence of another man, whom he didn't know is men, and in the presence of another man, whom he stand. He said he went with Mr. Todd to Sevin Pines, visited the wood-pile, and was, in fact, in the company of the treasurer-lect during the entire time. Perkinson nor Rutherford was there during all the night, so far as either of them knew.

The Verdict.

The second Todd warrant was not called up for trial. The charge embodied in it was that the said W. J. Todd "did unlawfully dispense to several voters of

member when Todd was there. He came in several times and bought lunch and took a bottle of beer now and then to wash the crackers down. He usually invited the people in the room up to the counter. Frank-Yahley, who was one of those treated, said he drank some beer with Mr. Todd once in Sweeney's, but the candidate said absolutely nothing to blim about yotes.

This case fell rather that and there was no cross-examination, Mr. Todd took the stand and said he went into Sweeney's to get something to eat. He saw some people there, and asked them to join him, which several of them did. Then he went away. He didn't tell them to vote for him because he had given them a crocker.

When Mr. Todd was through, the Com-When Mr. Todd was through, the Commonwealth's Attorney stated that the evidence did not sustain the charge. The definise lawyers thanked Mr. Sands, Without moving from their seats the magistrates announced that the warrants was dismissed. The other cases were fixed for next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

THREE FAVORITES WIN AT BENNINGS

The Handicap, Which Was the Race of the Day, Won by Duke of Kendal.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Three favor-ites, two second choices and a wel played outsider won at Bennings to-day, The card was mostly of a seiling variety and a handleap, which was won by Duke of Kondal, was the race of the day. Redfern rode three winners, and placed two horses out of five mounts. Summary First race-three year olds and up six rock (5 to 1) second, Mary Worth (60 to 1) third. Time 1:16 3-5.

third. Time 130 3-5.
Second race—selling, three year olds and up, seven furlougs—Bon Mot (5 to 2) lirst, All Gold (5 to 2) second, Locket

irist, Ali Gold (5 to 2) second, Locket (6 to 1) third. Time 1:29.

Third race—selling two year olds, six turiongs—Conkling (even) first, Burdette (20 to 1) second, Clear the Arena (5 to 1) third. Time 1:15 2-5.

Fourth race—ligh weight selling, three year olds and up, gentlemen riders, six furiongs—Arrah Gowan (6 to 1) first Demurrer (9 to 10) second, Paul Clifford (6 to 2) third. Time 1:18.

Fifth race—selling, malden two year olds, six furiongs—Lady Lavish (3 to, 5) first, Magic Flute (15 to 1) second, Bill Curtis (15 to 1) third. Time 1:18.

Sixth race—handicap three year olds and up, mile and seventy yards—Duke of Kendal (2 to 1) first, Mrs. Frank Foster (7 to 5) second, Arden (15 to 1) third. Time 1:39.

New Orleans Races.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—Cardinal
Woolsey. Monastic and Ben Chance we're Woolsey, Monastic and Ben Chance we're the winning favorites at the Crescent City track this afternoon. All were heavily backed at short odds. Summary:
First race—six furiongs—Cardina! Woolsey (8 to 5) first, Josette (10 to 1) second, sweet Nell (9 to 2) third. Time 1:15-25.
Second race—midden two year olds, five futiongs—King Crecker (12 to 1) first, Monte Bank (10 to 1) second, Mr. Pickwick (9 to 2) third. Time 1:92-2-5.
Third race—mile and a sixteenth—Ben Chance (1 to 5) first, Potentate (8 to 1) second Little Elkin (15 to 1) third. Time 1:62-2-5.

Fourth race—free handicap, all ages, six rivorgs—Monastic (2 to 5) first, Stand at (7 to 2) second, Huzzah (25 to 1) drd. Time 114 3-5. nor Rutherford was there during all the night, so far as either of them knew.

The Verdict.

After a brief closing argument by Mr. Sands, the three magistrates retired for a consideration of the verdict. They re-

JAS. L. BLAIR IS INDICTED

Charged With Juggling the Finances of Large Estates Committed to His Hands.

COUNCIL FOR WORLD'S FAIR

Characterizes Accusations as Tissue of Falsehood Woven Around Few Grains of Fact.

(By Associated Press.) ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 3.—James I. Blair, the attorney, has been indicted by the grand jury, on the charge of forgery in the first degree. The indictment was returned this afternoon. Blair formerly general counsel of the World's Fair, and for several weeks has been confined in a hospital.

The indictment is the result of charges filed by James T. Roberts, an attorney at one time employed in Blair's law office.

at one time employed in Blair's law office. Roberts, who had become familiar with Blair's private affairs, secured cortain papers and records, on which he afterwards based his charges that Blair was juggling the finances of large estates than three years age. committed to his trust. That was more FORGED DEEDS.

Roberts, following his appearance before that body, publicly claimed among other things that Blair had forged deeds of trust and mortgages on which \$63,000 was obtained from the estate of the late Peter Blow, of St. Louis, and that he counterfeited and used the seals of the recorder of deeds of St. Louis, and frequently employed "Walter F. Jenkins," a purely flettilous personage, to attest the documents.

as a "tissue of falsehood woven around a few grains of fact."

Varying reports of Blair's condition have been given from time to time to the public. He is now reported to have almost fully recovered.

most fully recovered.

BENCH WARRANT.

A bench warrant will be issued for Blair's arrest, and he will be required to

give bonds.

The indictment is based specifically on the alleged forgery by Blair of deeds of trust given to secure portions from the Blow estate, of which Blair, as one of the trustees, had charge. The indictment contains two counts, each devoted to the alleged forgery of a deed. One doed of trust is for \$20,000 and was made in favor of John D. Wyer. The other is for \$8,000 in favor of Michael O'Laughlin. Both, deeds, lit is alleged, were forged in 1896.

BREAKERS OF

bill, and declared that it was sought here to perpetuate a great injustice upon his people. He warned the House that when the very vitality of a great body of the people of the State was involved, the members should go slow in the matter of jeopardizing their rights. Mr. Baker closed with an eloquent appeal to the House to reject the measure, and he was followed by Mr. Davis, of Petersburg, who spoke at some length in favor of the bill. The member from Petersburg thought the legislation was needed, and that it should be had in the interest of all the people of the State.

By this time, the hall was crowded with spectators, mostly from Tidewater Virginia, interested in the fate of the measure, which means so much to them. Mr. Hunley, of Mathews, was recognized and spoke earnestly against the hill. He took up the argument of Mr. Jordan, and other advocates of the bill, and replied to them at some length, and then he launched into a strong argument against the passage of the measure. bill, and declared that it was sought here

SINDICATES FEARED Mr. Hunley contended that the bill pro-posed by Mr. Jordan would open the way for syndicates to take up and control the most valuable oyster beds of the State and he asserted that it was not fair to

his people.
The member spoke feelingly of the The member spoke feelings of the hardships surrounding the life of a tongman, and declared that the passage of the bill meant a great injustice to them. At 1:15 o'clock, Mr. Cardwell was recegnized to close the debate for the bill, and he made a speech bristling with strong points in favor of breaking the Bayor survey.

Mr. Matthews sought to interrupt the

member from Hanover, but the latter de-clined to yield, and proceeded to an able

Mr. C. C. Baker called attention to the

point.

Mr. C. C. Baker called attention to the fact that the hour for voting had arrived, and some spirited cross-firing took place between him and Mr. Cardwell.

Mr. Hunley asked that Mr. Cardwell's time be extended and other colloquies followed.

Mr. Cardwell declined to go on, and various amendments were voted on. The one by Mr. Fulton, striking out the word "contiguous," was adopted, and another denying persons getting the land to loase or sublet it was rejected.

A number of perfecting amendments offered by Mr. Cardwell were adopted.

Mr. Duke offered one naming Messra.

E. C. Jordan, W. D. Cardwell, S. Wilkins Matthews, A. D. Watkins and Julian Bryant as the commissioners, and it was adopted. The per diem of the members was fixed by an amendment at \$4, but it was rejected.

Mr. Hunley offered one, which was rejected fixing a limit upon the amount of land to be taken up by any one person to ten acres instend of two hundred and fifty. He offered another, and it was adopted, forbidding members of the commission to engage in the oyster business during their incumbency in office. Mr. Cardwell got one in, providing for a report to the first day of the coming General Assembly, which is January 12th.

The BILL ENGROSSED.

The guestion recurred upon the engrossment of the bill, and it was ordered to its engrossment—ayes, 43; noes, 32.

The recorded vote was as follows: The recorded vote was as follows:
Ayes-Messrs. Allen, Angell, Armstrong, Baker, Banks, Blacce, Boaz,
Bruce, Cannaday, Casdwell, Carter, Caton, Churchman, Cumming, Davis, Dudley Duke, Edmondson, Gardner, Green,
Heermans, Jones, Jordan, E. C., Lacy,
Lassiter, Lewis, Owen, Rice, Robson,
Sipe, Smith, Blackburn, Smith, J. W.,
Stafford, Taylor, Toney, Turpin, Walker,
Ware, Weaver, West, Whitchead and
Woodward—33.

Woodward—13.
Noes—Messrs. C. C. Baker, Barham,
Charles T, and George C, Bland, Branch,
Edwards, Eikins, Folkes, Fulton, George,
Gravely, Graves, Harman, Hoffman,
Hunley, Walter Jordan, Lawson, R. E.
Lee, Jr., Lowry, Lyell, Matthews, Newhouse, Nottingham, Orgain, Owens, Pow-

ors, Purdy, Read, Sebrell, Snead, Stearnes and Wallace—32.

A number of pairs were announced, and the House, at 2 o'clock, adjourned.

The Senate.

The session of the State Senate yester-day, while busy and continuing for more than two hours, was devoid of anything of especial interest, the time being con-sumed in considering House bills and the Senate bill fixing the terms of the new

Circuit Courts.
Licutement-Governor Willard presided, Licutement-Governor Willard presided, There was a large attendance of senators and no time was lost in disposing of the bills relating to the Code revision.

Mr. Keezell reported from the Committee for Public Institutions and Education the Senate bill in relation to the public schools, a printed bill of sixty-two pages.

cation the Senate bill in relation to the public schools, a printed bill of sixty-two pages.

Mr. Ople, from the Committee for Counties, Cities and Towns, reported awo local bills, referred to that committee. Mr. Keczeli, for the Committee of Finance and Banks, reported with a substitute Senate bill bill, known as the Bruce bill, in relation to the sale of liquor by clubs and in local option districts. Mr. Shackelford offered a substitute bill embracing a number of amendments to the present law, one requiring clubs to secure retail liquor license. Another amendment prohibits the dispensing of liquors by clubs in local option districts, or where dispensaries are in operation. It provides that a charter shall not be granted to any social club until it shall have first been approved by the circuit judge, and such approval certified to the Corporation Commission. The bill was ordered printed and passed by for the present.

On motion of Mr. McIlwaine, the House bill in relation to the exercise of the power of eminent domain, was recommitted to the Committee for Courts of Justice.

The Senate then took up the special order for the day, the Senate bill in relation to the new Circuit Court system and the terms of the several courts. This measure, a bill of nineteen pages, was gone over and a number of amendments, chiefly relating to the time for holding court in various circuits, was gone over tentatively and many amendments suggested, some of which were adopted and others rejected. A committee amendment and others by Messrs. Barksdale, Halsey, Walker, Chapman, Harman, were offered and adopted, after which the

sey, Walker, Chapman, Harman, were offered and adopted, after which the

bili was passed by.

The Senate passed six Senate bills, after they had been read and engrossed. These reinte to the work of Code re-

Mr. McIlwaine, from the Committee for Ourts of Justice, reported favorably House bills, 394, 295, 396, 397, 388, 399, 402, 465 and 406, and all were taken up and passed. These are all Code bills passed last week by the House.

REICHSTAG OPENED.

Emperor's Message is Read by Chancellor Von Buelow.

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Dec. 3.-Chancelor Von Bue ow, as the Emperor's representative opened the Reichstag, in the White Hall of the palace to-day. Chancellor Von Bue low read the Emperor's message to Par liament. The government, said the chancellor, would propose retaining the preont army footing to April 25, 1905, but it is ont army footing to April 20, 1805, but it is desired to increase the salary list because of the growing cost of living. The government further proposed to continue the development of social legislation in the interest of the weaker classes. The government also intended prolonging the present "most tavored" relations with Great Britain. Great Britain.

In congratulating the members of the In congratulating the members of the Reichstag on the very friendly relations of Germany with all countries, the chancellor said the Imperial government had contributed its share to the avoidance of serious complications in the Balkans. He referred to Emperor William's meetings with the great continental rulers and to the interchange of views connected therewith, which "had strengthened anew their desire and hope that, peace, the greatest boon of the nations, shall continue to be guarded from dangerous disturbances."

The election of a president of the Reichstag and the other parties, nominated Herr Singer for first vice-president and

Herr Singer for first vice-president and also nominated candidates for other offices. This question was the subject of a furious controversy all last summer and nearly split the party.

McCoy-Foster.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
STAUNTON, VA., Dec. 3.—A very pretty wedding took place at Trinity Bpiscopa! Church at 10 o'clock this morning, when Miss Margaret Johnston Foster, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James J. Foster, of this city, became the bride of Mr. Taylor McCoy.
Lohengrin's wedding march was rendered by Professor F. R. Webb. Rev. W. Q. Hullihen, the rector, officiated.
The maid of honor was Miss Eleanor H. Foster, sister of the bride.
Dr. William Kenneth McCoy, of Louisa county, a cousin of the groom, was best

county, a cousin of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. T. K. Woodhouse, Captain Rudolph Bumgard-net and Mr. Carrington Foster, of this city, and Mr. Charles D. McCoy, of Rich-mond.

The bride is a handsome and accomplished young lady The bride is a handsome and accomplished young lady. The groom is a son of the late Captain Charles D. Mc-Coy, who was for many years principal of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution of this city. He was at one time secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Staunton, and is now private secretary to Hon. Allen Caperton Braxton.

Mr. and Mrs. McCoy left for an extended tour. After December 10th they will be at home at No. 201 Frast Frederick Street.

THE LILIPUTIANS AT THE ACADEMY

Those queer little people, the Lillipupeared at the Academy last night in a performance which combined the elements of pantomime, spectacle, buriesque and musical comedy. There is something very comical in the antics of these diminutive specimens of humanity, who, with their small voices and little bodies, but with specimens of humanity, who, with their small voices and little bodies, but with sold heads upon their shoulders, imitate old heads and hundreds of priests and critical by several blanch have been kept nearly a resident of St. Paulis in Bob. Lawrence of William Goode, (Special to The Junes-Dispatch.)

In June 1 of the national house of was twice elected a blancy but decined to accept on each accept on the full pull heads of priest shoulders. A

Fourgurean, Temple & Co. Fourgurean, Temple & Co.

Holiday Suggestions

From the Third Floor.

Most every sort of woven thing that can make a home brighter or more enticing is assembled here, and we don't know of anything that will bring more actual and continuous pleasure than some of these articlesthat can be used and enjoyed every day in the year.

Down Pillows, sizes 14x14 to 26x26, at 35c. to\$1.75 Table Covers, in art tapestry, 8-4 size, at.....\$2.25 Table and Couch Covers-Every size Table Covers at \$1 to \$7.50; Couch Covers at \$4.50 each to\$15.00

Handsome Portieres, newest designs, \$3 pair to......\$35.00 Rich Lace Curtains, handsome patterns, \$1 pair to\$40.00 Hall Curtains, mostly hand-made, \$7.50 each to\$25.00 Druggets, in best makes and newest patterns, \$5.50 to..\$55.00 'pecial value in a 3x4 Double Smyrna Drugget, at.....\$25.00 Rugs to match the above Drugget, 4x7 feet, at\$5.00 Rugs for every purpose in every size at \$1 each to \$7.00 Ingrain Art Squares, sizes 21/2x3 to 4x5, at \$5.75 each to . . \$15.00 A Portiere bargain is here in good colorings and new

patterns, in 31/2 yard lengths, at, per pair.....\$3.00 Pillow Girdles, all colors, heavy tassels, 29c. each to.....48c Art China Silks, in high art patterns, at 50c. yard to 75c

Fourqurean, Temple & Co. 429 E. Broad St. and Annex.

CONTESTS CLOSE AT ST. MARY'S BAZAAR

The Winners of the Various Handsome Prizes That Were Donated.

The final closing of the various contests last night.

tators the committees in charge of the contest on the handsome rubber tired runabout, presented the bazaar by Mr Julius A. Grasberger, were busy working, and not until a late hour was the successful ticket voted. It proved to be No. 1990, and was held by Mr. Charles L. Ross, engineer in charge of the Home Brewing Company.

The serviceable open Franklin stove donated by Messrs, J. E. Philips & Sons,

onntee by messrs, J. B., Finings & Sons, of this city, was voted Mrs. H. H. Hartzell, No. 2026 East Main,

The dinner set, donated by the St. Mary's Beneficial and Social Union to the St. Anne's table, was won by Mr. E. G. Snead, No. 916 West Main Street.

It was a most remarkable and successful bazar.

THE STEAMBOAT CASE.

Matter of Interest to the People Along the Rappahannock.

The United States Circuit Court was

Along the Rappahannock.

The United States Circuit Court was engaged all day yesterday hearing argument on exceptions to the report of Special Master Ernest M. Long, and on the merils of the case in the chancery suit of the Weems Steamboat Company va. The People's Steamboat Company va. This suit was instituted in the chancery division of the court inst spring by the Weems Company, which for a century of more has operated a line of steamers between points on the Rappahannock to prevent the People's line, a rival company, from using and stopping at docks claimed by the Weems Company as owned by it in fee simple or leased for its exclusive use and benefit. The People's Company delies that the wharves and plers were the exclusive property of the Weems Company, contending that they were public docks and wharves and had for years been used as such. The contentions of these two companies, then engaged in a flerce war of competition for traffic, raised a question of fact, which the court referred to a special master for investigation and report. Mr. Long, to whom the work was intrusted, has made a voluminous and exhaustive report to the court. This report sustains all the contentions of the Weems Company as to plers and wharves owned by it. To this report the defonant company excepted, and it was upon these exceptions and the question whether or not a perpetual injunction should issue that argument is now being heard.

The cause was argued for the defendant company seepered, and it was upon these exceptions and the question whether or not a perpetual value of the concluded, Mr. W. M. Carter, of Prodericksbu

broy, of Fredericksburg, and for the plaintiff by George Weems Williams, of Baltimore. To-day the argument will be concluded, Mr. W. M. Carter, of Fredericksburg, closing for the defendant and Colonel St. George Titzhugh, of Fredericksburg, for the plaintiff.

The case of the United States vs. U. T. Jones, a sult for debt on a bind of a postmaster, was continued, on motion of the defendant.

Dr. Lindsay's Funeral.

Boston, Icindsay's Funeral.

(By Associated Press.)

Boston, Dec. 3.—The funeral of the
Ray, John Summerfield Lindsay, D. D.,
LL, D., who for fifteen years was rector
of St. Paul's Episcopal Parish in this
city, was held to-day, attended by several bishops and hundreds of priests and
prominent laymen. Bishop Lawrence
officiated.

the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians show their love and friendship for their honored dead, who while in life was the watchman of the financial part of the organization, he being the treasurer of the society.

Besides his wife eight children survive him, namely, Mrs. John R. Bowen, Mr. J. W. Carmody, M. J. Carmody and Misses Mamie, Lillian, Teresa, Catherine and Rosalfe Carmody.

The family of the deceased have selected the following friends as pall-bearers:

Active-James Duffy, W. D. Harton, James E. O'Grady, B. O. Connor, James Bowen, Phil Bagley, John Teefey and P. H. McClare.

H. McClare.
Honorary-John A. Haley, M. J. O'Don-nell, James McCue, Hansford Mitchell, P. J. McCarthy and John O'Hagan.

William Smith. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
MADISONVILLE, VA., Dec. 3.—Mr.
William Smith died yesterday evening at
Rolling Hill, where he was visiting his
daughter, Mrs. B. P. Harvey. He was in als eighty-fourth year, and up to a shor while ago had been remarkably active.
Deceased leaves three daughters and four
sons, J. F. Smith, J. R. Smith and Rev.
Letcher Smith, Rev. Vivian Smith
Mrs. Rim Clark, Mrs. R. L. Balley and

Mrs. B. P. Harvey. The interment will take place this evening at Hot Creek; services conducted by Rev. D. P. Rodg-Mr. Smith was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church; was a highy re-

spected citizen A. S. Mason. A. S. Mason.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SKIPWITH, VA., Dec. 3.—Mr. A. S.
Mason, familiarly known as Tobe Mason,
died of pneumonia early Tuesday morning at his residence, aged seventy-four.
He leaves a wife, four children. Messrs:
Harvey and Allen Mason, D. D. S., Mrs.
C. S. Hutcheson and Mrs. Beulah Gooch,
and one sister. Mrs. Martha Gee, of
Luncoburg county.

Mr. Mason was an honored citizen of
this county. A very large crowd attended the funeral, which was conducted
by Rev. W. G. King, the pastor of

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ROANOKE, VA., Dec. 3.—Mr. J. B.
Harman, of Radford, Va., a student of
the National Business College, died in
this city this morning from grippe, aged
twenty years. His remains were taken
to Radford for interment.

Mrs. J. W. Bartlett. (Special to The Thres-Dispatch.)
FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Dec. 8.—
Mrs. J. W. Bartlett, of Richmond county, is dead, after a brief illness. She is survived by her husband who is a merchant of the county.

William Goode.

William Goode,

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

DANVILLE, VA., Dec. 3.—The remains of William Goode, formerly a resident of Danville, who was killed in Lexington, Ky., a few days ago, reached here this atternoon and were interred at Leemont Cemotery. Mr. Goode lost his life in a railway accident in Lexington.

Mrs. E. C. Rives.